

FOR U. S. SENATOR,  
**Alexander G. McNutt.**  
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.  
**A. G. BROWN.**

For Congress.  
**JACOB THOMPSON,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
STEPHEN ADAMS,  
R. W. ROBERTS.**

For Secretary of State.  
**W. N. HEMMINGWAY.**

For State Treasurer.  
**WILLIAM CLARK.**

For Auditor of Public Accounts.  
**JAS. E. MATTHEWS.**

For Attorney General.  
**JOHN D. FREEMAN.**

No subscription received for this paper for a less period than six months.

"Cincinnati," on the subject of the Senatorial Election, is received, and will be published in our next. We would request our numerous correspondents to hand in their favors at as early an hour as possible, or they will invariably be deferred a week later than they wish.

S. R. ADAMS.—We met this little dignitary on Monday last, and "eased ourself" of the personal abuse and slander he has been heaping upon us for the past two weeks, by giving him a genteel thrashing. We met him in a public crowd, and charged him with wilfully publishing falsehoods against us. He asked us to stop, which we did, and after a short parley, he eluded his stick, and told us to help ourself, which we did, by putting some well aimed blows on his "devoted head," which he attempted to return, but failing, took to his heels, and drew a pistol! At that moment, a friend jerked us away, and stood beside us, until Adams took a pop at us, at a distance of not more than ten or twelve feet—the ball passing between our legs. At this, our friend turned us loose—the pistol being empty—then it was we knew what we were about. We floored the little Jug—sitting on him, with our thumb in his eye, we felt perfectly at home, until the young genteel sung out—then we were taken off, all besmeared with his red corruption.

Our readers may now rest assured, that inasmuch as we have not resented to quarrel heretofore through our paper, we will not in future. If Mr. Adams departs from the democratic faith, we expect to rule him to the track in a friendly way, without abuse, and will cheerfully follow him the same liberties with us.

THE POST OFFICE.—The discontinuance of the post office at Union, has entirely cut us off from all communication with the Northern and Western portion of this State—consequently our columns will be barren of late news, until another change is effected. This will undoubtedly be done, when the facts are presented to the Hon. P. M. General at Washington. By cutting off the route, the Department has only saved the distance of 10 miles—and deprived thousands of her citizens of one of the greatest blessings of a republican government—light and knowledge. Let petitions be immediately forwarded to the P. M. General, stating matters in their true light, and our word for it, our mail facilities will be restored to us.

We are informed that the Hon. R. W. Roberts and Jacob Thompson, have addressed a letter to the Hon. Cave Johnson, on this subject, and doubt not the usual route will soon be resumed.

POSTMASTER AT AUGUSTA.—In our 16th number we published a stricture on the official conduct of the Postmaster at that place, founded on the information of John B. Jacobs. We have since been informed from a reliable source, that we did Mr. McComb great injustice, which we now take great pleasure in correcting, for it is not in our nature to do injustice to any man.

We take pleasure in stating to the public that G. W. Ferrell, is erecting a Cotton Gin and ware house, on the west bank of the Chickasawhay river, five miles below Quitman. For the first season, he proposes to store the goods and cotton, of such persons as are disposed to patronize him, free of charge. His ware house is being built on a high pine bluff on both sides of the river, and can be crossed at any stage of water. For the accommodation of his friends, he will keep a good flat faithfully attended to. Mr. Ferrell's ware house and ferry are about eight miles from Holden's old place in Clark County, and as favorably situated as any other point on the river.

The Washington Union of the 30th ult., announces the appointment of the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY to the Supreme bench in place of Judge Story, deceased.

H. F. Miller and Stephen Thomas, have requested us to say to their friends, that circumstances over which they had no control prevent them from complying with their wishes.

The canvass is progressing finely. Hon. R. W. ROBERTS, JACOB THOMPSON, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, addressed the citizens of Jasper county, at this place, on Friday last. The old veteran, Roberts, led off, and discussed the Tariff, Distribution, Oregon and Texas questions, with great ability, and shewed conclusively that distribution and the new post office law were only machines to create a great vacuum to be filled by an increased tariff or taxation, for it is only another name for taxation. The old gentleman is in fine health, and sustains himself well as a political debater—his plain and bold manner of address takes well with the people. Hon. Jacob Thompson next arose, which created a glow of enthusiasm over the whole audience, to see a faithful public servant who had been absent from his constituents of this section of the State for about six years, and give an account of his stewardship, and to receive their applause—saying as with one voice, "well done thou good and faithful servant." It was truly a sublime scene, not the less gratifying to him than to a confiding constituency. He treated the same subjects which Col. Roberts did, in a masterly style. The Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived about the close of Mr. Thompson's remarks, and was introduced to the stand. He entertained the audience about 15 minutes in a strain of stirring eloquence, seldom if ever equalled in this place. He showed himself one of Mississippi's gifted sons. With such a ticket, we cannot fail of success. Go it "Pat"—come it "Starke"—you can't win.

Gen. STEPHEN COCKE.—This gentleman, according to appointment, visited our county last Saturday, and, as far as his limited time would allow, made upon the minds of our Jasper citizens, a very favorable impression.

Gen. Cocke is a profound jurist and an honest man. In his hands the dignity and honor of the station to which he aspires will be eminently maintained. As an Equity pleader, as we understand, he has but few equals. His extensive practice and long experience fit him peculiarly for the office of Chancellor. In placing his name before the people for that office, he was actuated by the most exalted views—the honor of the station.

## YARBER'S own STATEMENT.

Below we publish James G. Yarber's own certificate, written by himself, and signed by himself, and not by WILLIAM P. CHERRY, as was the certificate published in the Clarion of last Saturday. Such was the haste of Cherry, Sheriff of Jasper, to accomplish his fiendish purposes, that he signed Mr. Yarber's name wrong to the certificate. Mr. Yarber shews that he told us to keep the money and pay him interest on it, which he says we did, all to a balance, which we paid him in property. He further exonerates us from the foul imputation of attempting to swindle him. We regret much that it was not in our power to pay him all in cash—but in conclusion he says, that we would have done so, if it had been in our power. Our conduct in this whole matter is such, that we feel a conscious innocence in regard to it, and if the public knew it, as it occurred, they would justify us. Six or seven years has elapsed since the transaction occurred, and not one word of complaint have we ever heard from any quarter, until this effort to break us down.

OLIVER C. DEASE.

Dear Sir: The first money that you collected on your return home you paid me some money, and I told you you could use the balance by paying interest, for which you did; and concerning the last note, Colonel Dease appears positive that I told him to go to my mother for which I have no recollection of. I recollect telling him I thought it likely that I should go to my uncle's, and if I did, I could collect it myself—this conversation might have occurred on some other time. But as to the last note, I do not wish the public to understand that he never paid it. He says he paid me fifty dollars which was not credited on the last note, which I made him Dease recollect on one of our settlements, of which I have no recollection at this time.—The balance was paid in property. I do not wish the public to believe Dease intended to swindle me—I believe if he had had the means he would have paid the money when we settled finally, instead of property.

JAMES G. YARBER.

As the following certificate, taken from the Eastern Clarion, of last Saturday, proves Mr. James Yarber to be a man of veracity, &c., we deem it point, and publish it—remarking that it should have been James G. Yarber, instead of James Yarber.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Jasper County.

We, the undersigned citizens of Jasper co., do hereby certify that we have lived near, and have been intimately acquainted with JAMES YARBER for the last eight or nine years, and know him to be a man that stands high in the estimation of his neighbors for honesty, truth and veracity.

URIAH MILLSAPS,  
D. McDONALD,  
GEO. D. MCCORMICK.

## MECHANICS' MEETING.

The Mechanics of Jasper, and all persons in favor of abolishing mechanical labor in the Penitentiary, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Mechanics' Association, at the Court House in Paulding, on Saturday, the 18th instant. The candidates for Representative are particularly invited to attend, and discuss the question, if they think proper.

## FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

The charge that the (Judge Mounser) has ever threatened to cut our ears off, the Judge has authorized us to pronounce untrue. Try again, old Hind Ty—you may come nearer the mark next time.—Clarion, Oct. 4.

We take friend Adams at his word, and offer the following as proof conclusive that the Judge did say he would cut his ears off, and "sick with his head" at that!

PAULDING, October 8th, 1845.

Messrs. J. C. Heidelberg, Joshua Terral, and N. McKinstry.—Having published in the True Democrat of October the 1st, or asked "was it for this lie that the Judge threatened to take off your ears?" The Clarion of Saturday last says "Judge Mounser authorized him to pronounce it untrue." Will you be so good as to state what you know about this matter. Your immediate reply to this note will much oblige yours.

O. C. DEASE.

PAULDING, October 8th, 1845.

Col. Dease:

Your note of this morning, asking of us a statement of what we know, concerning JUDGE MOUNSER's threat to cut off Sim Adams' ears, is before us. In reply, we can only say, that some time previous to the November Election of 1841, Judge Mounser was complaining of what Adams had said against him, and remarked, in an angry mood, that he had "seen the time" when if Adams had said of him, what he had then said, he "would have cut off" his ears "sick with his head"—or words to this effect.

Yours &amp;c.

JOHN C. HEIDELBERG,  
N. MCKINSTRY,  
JOSHUA TERRAL.

"Judge Mounser never was a whig, although in one or two instances he voted with the whig party when he first came to the State, for reasons which it is not necessary to mention here."

Eastern Clarion.

The above is a literal extract from the Eastern Clarion, of last Saturday, and clearly shews that our statement of Judge Mounser being a whig is strictly correct—for what better evidence need be adduced, than his "voting with the whig party when he first came to the State." We admit that he is now to be found in the Democratic ranks—"for reasons which it is not necessary for us to mention here." We shall refer again to this subject in our next.

We much regret to see the spirit of hostility evinced by some of the Democratic editorial corps, in relation to the great champion of Democracy, ALEX. G. McNUTT, a man who has ever been found on the battlements of Democracy, contending for those principles of civil and religious liberty, as advocated by those purest and best of men—a Jefferson and a Jackson. A few years ago, McNutt was every thing that our party could wish for—he was looked up to the head and front of Democracy, and as the only man capable of wielding the destinies of an embarrassed and nearly bankrupt State—and now, forsooth, because he asks of the people, an honorable station, at the hands of their representatives, he is slandered and traduced by the very men who once took pleasure in lauding him, for the very reasons they are now denouncing him. Since his retirement from the Gubernatorial chair, he has lived in comparative retirement—therefore if he had any faults, he must have been guilty of them previous to that time. Why did they not then, like independent, untrammelled presses, come out and fearlessly call him to account for the charges they are now raking up against him? They knew they were false then, as they know they are false now.

Trace back the political characters of some of these vile traducers, and where will you find them? Generally speaking, in the Whig ranks, or under the term of chameleon Democrats—although some of them are wont to acknowledge, that honesty compels them to pursue their present unholy warfare upon the head of this distinguished veteran of Democracy. Have a care, fellow-citizens, how you gulph down the nauseous doses, which are weekly served up by such presses. Honesty does not prompt them—it is ill gotten lucre—for which, they intend bartering the proudest champion of Democracy that ever graced the State of Mississippi. They are something like Esau of old, would sell their birthright, or principles, for a mess of pottage!

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor.—Your correspondent "Claiborne," has requested me, in a private conversation, to answer his article which you published a few days ago. I told him he would find in the September numbers of the Mississippi, arguments sufficient, as I thought, to satisfy any who were opposed to the proposed amendments of the constitution for the admission of slaves. I see, Sir, in the last number of the True Democrat, the articles I referred him to. "Claiborne" will please examine for himself.

PAULDING.

Ex-Gov. Runnels is the author of the article in the Constitution of Texas, which forbids the chartering of banks. We have seen no objection to a similar amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi, which we sometime since suggested.

Mississippi.

Maine election.—Gov. Anderson is no doubt elected by a handsome majority. John F. Seamon, democrat, is elected to congress from York district by 800 or 1000 majority.

Our neighbor of the Clarion charges us with not being a democrat, because we voted for Dr. Dozier. This he has a perfect right to do, and we do not deny voting for the Dr., but will attempt to justify our course. All know in the last two canvasses in this State, the Bond question was paramount to all other questions. Dr. Dozier was an avowed anti-bond, and by our advocacy of him we did more service to the democratic party than we could have done by pursuing any other course, and we can find more than one hundred Democrats who acted with us. The Whig party did not vote for the Dr. in the last election—they had a regular candidate of their own. Those who acted with the Bond-paying party did not act with the Democratic party—but those who voted the anti-bond ticket was considered as acting with the democratic party—therefore we never have acted with the Whig party. Aside from all this, we were under many personal obligations to the Dr. We never can be so ungrateful as to despise the hand that gave us assistance when we were in distress.

As to the charge of Bankruptcy, we never denied availing ourself of that law, but did deny and do now deny, that we did it for the purpose of defrauding our honest creditors as charged on us.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I will, in the course of a few days, publish a handbill, and shew to the people of this county, the true state of the case as regards old Cherry and the TAXES of this county. I hope those who take the Clarion, will preserve the numbers in which Cherry makes his expose, particularly the last one, until my handbill comes out, and compare them together, and see who is the liar, old Cherry or old Josh. I intend stripping the sheepskin off of the sucker before I quit him.

JOSHUA TERRAL.

## MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We call the attention of our readers to the admirable, high-toned, and consistent letter of Mr. Van Buren, to be found in our paper to-day. It is marked with that spirit of concession and harmony which has so remarkably distinguished this eminent statesman. We recognise the same old cherished and everpresent reliance upon the integrity and patriotism of the people—the same calm and dignified spirit which has marked him since his retirement. During that retirement from public life, he has displayed in an eminent degree the noble virtues that adorn his character the calm philosophy—the serenity—the pleasing and preferred retirement—the graceful acquiescence in events, looking out upon the world with the sensation which an interest in the public welfare cannot but excite, but with no desire to mingle in the affray—that can scarcely fail to reassure our faith in the elevation and dignity of our nature, and in the successful working out of the great problem of self-government. What a contrast is presented in the character and conduct of another ex-President of the republic. Their political faith is not more directly at opposites than their course of conduct in this respect. The unsatisfied desire of place in John Quincy Adams, the craving for public life, the habits of public occupation which an impatient and restless spirit could neither conceal nor subdue, prompted a return in a subordinate station to the scenes of political and legislative contention; a forward gladiator in the strife, provoking conflicts and excesses in the representative arena, such as has never before been witnessed, and furnishing to the world the example of an ex-President returning with a fresh zest and a sharpened appetite to the very rudiments of a public career. But though Mr. Van Buren may have reason to rejoice in the calm and sequestered life to which he has returned, the republic has reason to mourn that one so eminently fitted to adorn and ennoble the public walks of life has gone into retirement. Devotion to her interests, integrity and honesty of purpose, strong and enduring confidence in the honesty of her masses, and withal commanding talents to govern and direct her councils, were the leading traits in the character of Mr. Van Buren. Charged by his foes with noncommittalism, political trickery, and legerdemain, he silenced even their foul aspersions, when, fearlessly and regardless of consequences, he gave to the world his famous letter in opposition to the "annexation of Texas." Scorning to conceal and cover up his honest convictions, though by upholding them he knew full well he must fall a sacrifice upon the altar of expediency. The tongue of political slanderers was stifled forever by this act, and his bitterest political foes were forced to admire the rare honesty and integrity of the statesman they had vilified so long. And now in his retirement he wins golden opinions from his countrymen, by his dignified and noble course, reflecting credit upon himself and the high station of republican magistrate that he filled so well; having no regrets for the past, finding in the present a source of tranquil, unimpaired enjoyment, and in the future no objects of ambition or anxiety.—Trenton Journal.

From the N. Y. Morning News.

Letter from Mr. Van Buren.—We have been favored with the following admirable letter for publication. The views which Mr. Van Buren takes of the duty of all, in the present position of the Texas question, are eminently right and patriotic, and cannot but find a response in every truly American heart:

LINDENWALD, Sept. 2, 1845.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive your friendly letter, conveying to me, by its direction, the proceedings of a spon-

taneous meeting of the Democracy of the 10th and 13th Wards of the city of New York.

The discrimination and patriotic ardor by which those proceedings are distinguished, do honor to the meeting, and are in harmony with the invaluable principles and past lives of those who composed it. I have read with great satisfaction, and do not, in the least, doubt that they speak also the sentiments of the Democracy of the whole city.

Without a more particular notice of the contents of the Resolutions, in respect to all of which my sentiments are well understood, I will content myself with a single remark upon one only of the points they embrace. It is well known that the preliminary steps taken by the late Administration for the annexation of Texas, did not, under the then existing circumstances, meet with the approbation of portions of the Democratic party. Yet you are, in my judgment, quite right in assuming that that measure has been so far consummated under the sanction of the constituted authorities of both Governments, as to render all further agitation of the question, or obstacles to its amicable completion by the citizens of either country, unwise and highly inexpedient. To refrain from such a course is not only in honorable consistency with the justice and sincerity of the dissenting opinions to which I have alluded, but, under the circumstances, the performance of a solemn duty on the part of those who held them. It can scarcely be necessary to enlarge upon the extent to which the imperative nature of that duty would be increased, should our country be involved in a war with Mexico in consequence of the adoption of authorized measures to carry into full and fair effect the compact of annexation. That no such consequences may follow is, for many reasons, to be most earnestly desired. But if the result be otherwise, I cannot permit myself to doubt that the Administration will, as it ought, be supported in the prosecution of such a war by the hearts and hands of the whole people.

I am dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours.

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG.

Another Tragedy.—It becomes our painful duty to record another deed of blood, from the contemplation of which the human mind revolts. Man, in his moments of excitement, will often commit deeds which humanity shudders at, and which cry aloud for vengeance. The case recorded below we believe to be one of these.

Some weeks ago, it was discovered by the people of Christian and Todd counties, Ky., that there was among them a band of counterfeiters and robbers, who had for some time been committing their depredations in the lower range of counties in Ky., and the upper part of Tennessee. The detection of several of the villains caused a tremendous excitement, and exasperated the citizens against many who had before been considered highly respectable citizens of the two counties above named. They took the matter in their own hands, and determined to ferret out all who were in any way connected in the lawless proceedings of the gang which was understood to exist. To effect this purpose, a company was organized, called the regulators, whose duty it was, or rather made it their duty to arrest every suspicious person. We believe they acted without any authority. They considered it in the light of self defence. Up to last week we were not aware that they went farther than the circumstances in which they were placed warranted. Some time last week—we are not informed as to the day—the "Regulators" had information that a man by the name Morgan, who was deeply implicated in the movements of the band, was concealed in the house of a Mr. Shepherd. They proceeded to the house forthwith. As they approached the house, they were met by Mr. Shepherd—who for some reason suspected that they had come to arrest his son—who told them that they must not enter the house. They informed him that they were after Morgan, and insisted upon entering. They at length succeeded in quieting his fears, and he allowed them to go in. As soon as they had effected an entrance, they seized his son, a young man, probably about twenty-four or twenty-five years old. Mr. Shepherd, whose feelings were thus outraged, seized his gun—a double barreled fowling piece—cocked both barrels, and snapped one of them. No sooner had he snapped than five balls entered his body, and several in that of his son. Another son, a boy about 13 or 14 years old, seeing his father and brother shot down ran to a drawer, pulled out a long knife, and coming up behind one of the Regulators, gave him a very dangerous cut on the neck. He was immediately shot down, but his wound, it is said, is not very dangerous.

This is the account as we received it. We have heard several other versions; but this coming more direct we deem it entitled to more confidence.

It is a serious matter, and one which should be investigated, and if the "Regulators" are as culpable as they are represented, let them suffer. If they are not we hope they will make it appear.

Clarksville (Tenn.) Democrat.

Care for Sleeping in Church.—A lady who was enjoying a comfortable nap, fell from her seat against the door of the pew, which being unfastened, she was precipitated into the aisle. Three gentlemen, supposing she had fallen into a fit, immediately sprang towards her, and taking her in their arms, carried her by main strength from the house, she was, of course wide awake, and probably sufficiently mortified to prevent her from sleeping in church again in a month.—Waterloo Transcript.